

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Stuttgart.—The following extract is taken from the letter of a correspondent at this place:

"In this country labor is as low, if not lower, than in any other part of Germany. Most of the manufactured articles are exported to foreign countries, and not the least part thereof to the United States of America. The principal articles exported are cotton and half linen goods, such as coats without seam for ladies' wear and drill for pants, manufactured in Stuttgart, Ludwigsburg, Cannstadt, Gieppingen, and Pöbenhausen. The cotton-wool is mostly imported from England; but lately several spinning factories have been established at Heidenheim, Gieppingen, and other places, and a very extensive one will commence operating shortly at Esslingen to supply the home trade. Besides the above-named articles, woven hosiery and cloth from Ebingen and Gieppingen, carved bone, ivory, and wooden ware from Gieppingen, and drugs, are exported to the United States, but to no great extent.

"The wines produced here are mostly consumed in this country, and but very little exported to the United States.

"The emigration from this country to the United States has fallen considerably for the last few years, in consequence of labor being more in demand and better paid than formerly. The price paid at present for a day's work is from thirty cents to one dollar.

"The extensive factory for building steam-engines at Esslingen, employing about 1,000 hands, as well as the iron foundries at Wasserfallingen and Ueberkochen, belonging to the State, have no influence on American trade.

"The railways running to the Lake of Constance, connecting Wurtemberg with the Grand Duchy of Baden on one side, and the kingdom of Bavaria and Switzerland on the other, are State property and under State management."

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Movements of Troops of the United States.—The following "General Orders," which have just been promulgated, explain the contemplated movements of a considerable body of United States troops:

FEDERAL ORDERS. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, May 28, 1857.

The General-in-Chief, with the approbation of the War Department, directs the following movements:

1. The two companies of the Second Dragoons, now at Fort Randall, will move by water to Fort Leavenworth, taking with them their equipments, but leaving their horses at Fort Randall.

2. The colonel of the Second Infantry will detach four companies of that regiment; three to occupy Fort Snelling, and one Fort Ridgely. These companies will move by land.

3. The Fifth Infantry, to be replaced in Florida by volunteers, will proceed under the command of its lieutenant colonel to Jefferson Barracks, and there await further orders.

4. The Tenth Infantry will move by water to Fort Leavenworth, eight companies at once, and the two companies left at Fort Snelling and Ridgely, as soon as relieved by companies of the Second Infantry.

5. The movements herein indicated will be made with the least possible delay.

By order: S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

Courts Martial.—It appears from general order No. 5, recently issued from the War Department, that at the general court martial convened at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, pursuant to "orders" No. 49, of July 31, 1856, from the headquarters of the department of Texas, and of which Brevet Col. Carlos A. Walte, lieutenant colonel fifth infantry, was president, was arraigned and tried Major Giles Porter, of the 4th regiment of artillery, on the charge of "drunkenness on duty."

The court sentenced him "to be dismissed from the service of the United States;" but taking into consideration the infirmity of age, and the long period of some forty years of honorable service, they respectfully recommend his case to the favorable consideration of the President of the United States.

These proceedings were laid before the President of the United States by the Secretary of War, the latter saying "the court suggest no explanation of the distinction they take, that the accused was 'drunk in actual execution of his office,' but 'not drunk on duty,' in the meaning of the Articles of War. The department cannot discover any just ground for the distinction, which is even expressed by a contradiction."

The sentence was confirmed; but, in compliance with the recommendation of the majority of the members of the court, the President mitigated the sentence to suspension for one year from rank and pay.

Major Porter was, at the time the charge was preferred against him, intrusted with the command of Fort Brown, one of the military posts of the United States, in the department of Texas.

At the general court-martial, which convened at Indianola, Texas, was arraigned and tried Capt. William K. Van Bokkelen, quartermaster's department, on the charge of "misapplication of military supplies of the United States," and of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The result was, the court sentenced him "to be reprimanded;" and was thus lenient, believing the accused to have acted more from thoughtlessness than from any intention of wrong.

The Secretary of War says: "A careful inspection of the record has not discovered to the department any evidence or reason to sustain the opinion which the court suggest that the misconduct exhibited in this case has resulted from 'thoughtlessness,' and not from an intention of wrong."

Law and reason infer the intention from the act. "The department is not satisfied that the connection of Capt. Van Bokkelen in the commission and forwarding of military supplies, was only a pretended and not a real and beneficial partiality. In either case it was highly reprehensible."

"Before the court of inquiry other facts were shown in which the payment for the fuel was made to the quartermaster himself."

At the general court-martial convened at Fort Mason, Texas, Private Archibald McDonald, of company D, second regiment of cavalry, was arraigned on the charge of "violation of the fifty-second article of war," the specification being as follows:

"That said Private Archibald McDonald, being one of a scouting party under the command of First Sergeant Walter McDonald, of company D, second cavalry, and being engaged in a fight with the Indians, did shamefully misbehave himself by endeavoring to avoid going into the action, and did behave in such a cowardly manner that it was necessary for the sergeant in command of the party to threaten to shoot him if he did not do his duty—all this near the Concha river, Texas, on or about the 13th day of February, 1857."

The court found him guilty of both charges and specifications, and sentenced him "to be hanged by the neck until dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States may direct."

The President considered the case; but, upon the proofs exhibited on the record, he did not find the soldier guilty of the misbehavior before the enemy which ought to forfeit his life; therefore, the sentence of death was not confirmed. But as there was sufficient evidence to show Private McDonald to be unworthy the military service of his country, he was ordered to be discharged from the army, with forfeiture of pay and allowances.

At a meeting of the board of trade of Philadelphia, on the 26th instant, it was stated that three steamships were to be placed on the line between that port and Liverpool, commencing on the 1st of June.

The steamship Columbia has been chartered by the Collins line to sail on the 6th of June. The Adriatic will not be ready on the 4th of June, as was contemplated.

It is stated that from one town in New Hampshire—viz: Manchester—two hundred persons, chiefly mechanics, have gone to the West this spring, taking with them an aggregate sum of \$100,000.

Gen. Lamar, the executive of Texas, is about to publish a volume of poems, entitled *Verse Memorials*. They are suggested by the experience of the "Soldier Statesman."

THE DIED SCOTT DECISION.

The Detroit Free Press pointedly remarks:

"Many a preacher has fulminated sermons against the Scott decision, and yet not one of them had read the opinion of the Supreme Court, nor knew precisely what ground the decision covered. Its publication shows that it does not cover quite the ground the preachers had supposed. It enunciates quite different doctrine than that charged upon it, as we showed yesterday. But what of this? Will the preachers ever correct the error they have spread concerning it? Not they. Probably most will persist in their misrepresentations they have indulged in."

In this connection, we make room for the following instructive revelation, which we find in a late number of the Providence Post:

"It is THERE YOU ARE, OLD THIRTIENY!—Soon after the Scott trial was brought to a conclusion, it was stated by a southern editor that Scott was the 'property' of the Hon. Mr. Chaffee, black-republican member of Congress from Massachusetts, and that Chaffee, and not Sanford, was the real defendant in the case. Some of Mr. Chaffee's friends immediately denied this, but the gentleman himself was finally forced into the field, and to admit, in substance, that Scott had come into his hands as the property of his wife. The public were given to understand, however, that Mr. Chaffee could not emancipate Scott, if he wanted to, and that it was not his (Chaffee's) fault that the poor slave had to sue for his liberty, and sue in vain. It turns out at last, however, that Scott has been emancipated; and that, in securing this result, Mr. Chaffee, not being a citizen of Missouri, has the law requires, had to convey him to Taylor Blow, who executed the deed of manumission. Of course, Chaffee must have been Scott's owner, or he could not have conveyed him to Blow. The following telegraph despatch, received yesterday, tells the whole story:

"St. Louis, May 25.—Dred Scott, with his wife and two daughters, was emancipated to-day by Taylor Blow, esq. They had all been conveyed to him by Mr. Chaffee, of Massachusetts, for that purpose."

The following, from the St. Louis Republican of the 27th instant, is a fitting sequel to the above:

"The owners of Dred Scott have done that for him which the Supreme Court of the United States have decided the law would not do—they have made him a free man, with liberty to go where he pleases, without so much as saying, by your leave. This favor was accorded to Dred yesterday in the circuit court, where Mr. Taylor Blow appeared, and entered on record the papers necessary to secure the freedom of Dred Scott, his wife Henrietta, and his two daughters, Eliza and Jane. But it should be understood that, except for the purpose of this act, Mr. Blow was not the owner of these slaves; if his property at all, it was only to secure a complete record of Missouri, which requires that a person manumitting his slave should be a citizen of a State. To constitute him an owner the title must have passed from Dr. Chaffee, his wife, or her child or children, and therefore they sold these slaves to him for a nominal consideration, perhaps, but still they were sold, and by such means Dred Scott and his wife and daughters have been set free. The ownership was in Dr. Chaffee and his family, pending the trial in our courts, and this is the point which we desire the public should bear in mind whenever occasion is taken to allude to the subject. Let Dred go; he will suffer more than any one else by the decree of emancipation; for old and worn as he is, and his political notoriety, he will have a hard time to make a living, if he is forced to depend upon the charities of black republicans and abolitionists."

Several of the ringleaders were arrested and taken to the guard-house; amongst others, a young man by the name of Johnson.

The buildings in the neighborhood were damaged, the doors and windows being broken in on all sides. In the skirmish Mr. George D. Spencer received a severe blow in the face.

All the first precinct of the Fourth Ward the officers did all in their power to prevent the riot, placing themselves between the belligerents and the voters in the line, with Captain Goddard at the head, who demanded the peace, when they rushed on *en masse*, and with an impetuosity which nothing short of a military force could have withstood, and although the police fought like heroes, they were forced to abandon the field to the possession of these hired miscreants.

Our Baltimore visitors were, about 11 o'clock, good enough to pay a visit to the Second Ward priors, wearing the know-nothing ticket as a badge, and shouting for "Dixon" as a rallying cry.

In a few minutes their inevitable revolvers were out, and some thirty or forty shots were fired, in quick succession, in the neighborhood of Eleventh street and the avenue.

In this affray, a young man, residing on Thirteenth street, between H and I, named John C. Kelly, was shot in the knee. About this time some of the "wild men" of the ward were seen emerging from the residences armed with muskets, as if they had some notion of going upon a gunning expedition. The plug uglies seemed to think the Second Ward air was getting insubstantial, and they left in a body, probably with the design of "regulating" some of the other precincts.

At one o'clock, a noisy crowd of boys and men passed up Pennsylvania avenue from the direction of the Fifth Ward, dragging after them a small brass gun. Where they got it we are unable to say, but it was said they intended to use it to defend themselves. Immediately after the crowd passed, the police, who were waiting around, Captain Taylor, went to the City Hall, and reported for service to the mayor.

At noon it became evident that nothing short of military intervention could save the city from almost universal riot. A letter was addressed by Mayor Magruder to the President of the United States, asking for a company of marines in order to maintain the peace of the city. The request was promptly complied with.

We continue our extracts from the Star:

Shortly after 1 o'clock, p. m., the marines (two companies, 110 in all) arrived on the ground, first precinct of the Fourth Ward, under charge of Capt. Tyler, and accompanied by Mayor Magruder. The opposition had, in the mean time, procured a brass cannon, and stationed it at the Northern market-house, which they made their headquarters.

After the mayor had addressed the crowd, stating that the soldiers were brought there solely to maintain the public peace of the city, which had been flagrantly violated, the marines moved upon the market-house to take possession of the cannon, amidst a shower of taunts and opprobrium, ending finally in the processors of the cannon firing pistols at the marines. The latter, however, moved steadily on, seized the cannon, and then, due warning having been given, replied to the pistol shots upon them by a volley of ball.

The plug uglies then scattered, firing shots as they did so from behind corners.

After the smoke cleared away, the terrible sight was presented of four or five persons in the agonies of death, and several others fearfully wounded.

We give below as accurate a list of the killed and wounded as we could obtain:

Killed.
F. M. Deems, clerk in the Land Office.
Mr. Allison, constable.
Archibald Dalrymple, of Baltimore, brakeman on the Washington branch railroad.
George McElfresh.
Bedding, colored, of Georgetown.
Randy Neal, colored, formerly waiter of Walker & Schind.

Wounded.
Somers, saddler, probably mortally.
Samuel Cassidy, shot in the head.
Col. Wm. F. Wilson, shot through shoulder.
James Wright, of Anne Arundel county, Md., shot in the thigh.
Charles Spencer, shot in the leg and breast.
Baldwin, dinner, shot in the arm.
James Slafford, plasterer, shot in the leg and through the body.
Richard Owen, shot in the arm.
John Owen, stone cutter, shot in the hand.
A marine severely wounded.
Thomas Willis, Anne Arundel county, shot in the back.
F. B. Bell, Seventh ward, shot in the arm.
One of the Baltimore rowdies shot in the leg.
John Fouché, severely.
Sam'l Fenton, in arm.
Mr. Lawrence (Mercury) shot through his hat, grazing his head.
It is rumored that several were killed and many wounded not mentioned in the above list—among whom are one or two women and a small boy.

All that were killed or wounded, with one or two exceptions among the wounded, were peaceable citizens, passing by or looking quietly on.

CITY COUNCILS.
Those whose names are marked with a star (*) are elected:

First Ward.—Alderman—George W. Riggs, (Union), 424; scattering, 5.
Common Council.—Union—John B. Turpin, 357; Charles Albert, 357; Robert A. Waters, 331. Know-nothing—John Easley, 181; John N. Craig, 181; Wm. Forrest, 156.

Second Ward.—Alderman—Thomas Miller, (Union), 470; Wm. A. Boss, (K. N.), 300.
Common Council.—Union—Thomas J. Fisher, 490; Ferdinand Jefferson, 487; Wm. Orme, 486. Know-nothing—D. S. Harkness, 199; James Goddard, 195; Franklin Little, 196.

Third Ward.—Alderman—John H. Goddard, (Union), 413; O. M. G. Emery, (K. N.), 423.

Fourth Ward.—Alderman—John H. Goddard, (Union), 413; O. M. G. Emery, (K. N.), 423.

Fifth Ward.—Alderman—Edmund Barry, (Union), 345; Almon Baldwin, (K. N.), 239; Wm. F. Wallace, 330; E. F. French, 340; William A. Mulloy, 234. Know-nothing—John Boley, 232; E. G. Handy, 236; W. P. Ferguson, 234.

Sixth Ward.—Alderman—Aaron W. Miller, (Union), 251; Robert Clark, (K. N.), 376.
Common Council.—Union—Thomas Alton, 251; Thos. Champion, 249; James W. Robinson, 250. Know-nothing—James Gordon, 377; Wm. E. Hutchinson, 376; James Crandall, 369.

Seventh Ward.—We have been enabled to obtain the vote of only one precinct; but enough is known to warrant our belief that John L. Smith, (K. N.), for alderman, has been elected over Wm. G. Flood, (Union), by about 140 majority; and so of Thomas H. Lloyd, Charles A. Polton, and Robert T. Knight, (K. N.), for common council, over Samuel Pumphrey, John T. Cassell, and John T. Bradley, (Unionists).

CITY TREASURER.
Collectors.
J. F. Hattery, U. N. 301 81 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Wm. Dixon, K. N. 109 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200
Register.
Wm. Morgan, U. N. 314 327 340 353 366 379 392 405 418 431
Daniel Bender, K. N. 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300
Surveyor.
Wm. Forsyth, U. N. 315 329 343 357 371 385 399 413 427 441
R. F. Hunt, K. N. 185 200 215 230 245 260 275 290 305 320

The figures marked thus (1) are not accurate.

Taking the vote for collector as a criterion, the successful candidates, as far as we have been able to ascertain, are: 4,718 votes cast, of which Mr. Hattery, the successful candidate, received 2,327, and Mr. Dixon 2,191; making the former a majority 336.

The anti-know-nothing candidates for register and surveyor are also elected by handsome majorities; together with a majority of the councilmen.

The anti-know-nothings may well claim a brilliant victory.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE CITY ELECTION YESTERDAY.—Rioting at the Polls.

SEVERAL MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The citizens of Washington were called upon yesterday to elect members of the two boards of council and other municipal officers, and in the place of their being allowed a free and full exercise of the privileges of the elective franchise, armed gangs of bullies and desperadoes were imported from Baltimore with the view of intimidating all from voting for the anti-know-nothing candidates through the use of the influence of bludgeons, slug-shots, pistols, and bow-knives. The Star of last evening, in its account of yesterday's bloody proceedings, says:

"A gang of hired ruffians and bullies, 'plug uglies,' and other worthies from Baltimore, have been imported by the know-nothings to take violent possession of the polls, and armed with revolvers, bluffs, and slug-shots to prevent our own citizens from depositing their votes."

In the first precinct of the Fourth ward this morning a general fight occurred, in which several hundred men and boys were engaged, indiscriminately. It seems that some forty or fifty plug uglies came down from Baltimore this morning to assist our citizens in the election of aldermen, and for some time without effecting any result, they pitched upon the Fourth ward first precinct, as being the most eligible scene for their operations. A long line of voters were standing in the street, extending for some distance from the polls, and composed principally of anti-know-nothing voters. The plugs, assisted by several large squads of chunkers and rip raps of our own city, endeavored to break into this line by crowding, but not succeeding in this they left the scene of action to concert more hostile measures.

After a short time they returned largely reinforced in numbers, and with revolvers, stones, bills, bricks, &c., they made a concerted onslaught upon the voters. A terrible scene ensued, in which the entire crowd participated. Stones and pistols were rapidly discharged, and men were trampled to the earth, beaten, stamped on, and severely wounded. Among those injured was W. B. Owens, Fourth Ward commissioner, who had his right badly shattered by a pistol ball. A Klopfer received a severe laceration in the forehead, which stunned him, but inflicted no serious injury. Captain Goddard was, with several officers, on the ground, and the captain did good service with his long arms and heavy fists in quelling the affray. He was severely struck several times, but got off without any serious damage.

Several of the ringleaders were arrested and taken to the guard-house; amongst others, a young man by the name of Johnson.

The buildings in the neighborhood were damaged, the doors and windows being broken in on all sides. In the skirmish Mr. George D. Spencer received a severe blow in the face.

All the first precinct of the Fourth Ward the officers did all in their power to prevent the riot, placing themselves between the belligerents and the voters in the line, with Captain Goddard at the head, who demanded the peace, when they rushed on *en masse*, and with an impetuosity which nothing short of a military force could have withstood, and although the police fought like heroes, they were forced to abandon the field to the possession of these hired miscreants.

Our Baltimore visitors were, about 11 o'clock, good enough to pay a visit to the Second Ward priors, wearing the know-nothing ticket as a badge, and shouting for "Dixon" as a rallying cry.

In a few minutes their inevitable revolvers were out, and some thirty or forty shots were fired, in quick succession, in the neighborhood of Eleventh street and the avenue.

In this affray, a young man, residing on Thirteenth street, between H and I, named John C. Kelly, was shot in the knee. About this time some of the "wild men" of the ward were seen emerging from the residences armed with muskets, as if they had some notion of going upon a gunning expedition. The plug uglies seemed to think the Second Ward air was getting insubstantial, and they left in a body, probably with the design of "regulating" some of the other precincts.

At one o'clock, a noisy crowd of boys and men passed up Pennsylvania avenue from the direction of the Fifth Ward, dragging after them a small brass gun. Where they got it we are unable to say, but it was said they intended to use it to defend themselves. Immediately after the crowd passed, the police, who were waiting around, Captain Taylor, went to the City Hall, and reported for service to the mayor.

At noon it became evident that nothing short of military intervention could save the city from almost universal riot. A letter was addressed by Mayor Magruder to the President of the United States, asking for a company of marines in order to maintain the peace of the city. The request was promptly complied with.

We continue our extracts from the Star:

Shortly after 1 o'clock, p. m., the marines (two companies, 110 in all) arrived on the ground, first precinct of the Fourth Ward, under charge of Capt. Tyler, and accompanied by Mayor Magruder. The opposition had, in the mean time, procured a brass cannon, and stationed it at the Northern market-house, which they made their headquarters.

After the mayor had addressed the crowd, stating that the soldiers were brought there solely to maintain the public peace of the city, which had been flagrantly violated, the marines moved upon the market-house to take possession of the cannon, amidst a shower of taunts and opprobrium, ending finally in the processors of the cannon firing pistols at the marines. The latter, however, moved steadily on, seized the cannon, and then, due warning having been given, replied to the pistol shots upon them by a volley of ball.

The plug uglies then scattered, firing shots as they did so from behind corners.

After the smoke cleared away, the terrible sight was presented of four or five persons in the agonies of death, and several others fearfully wounded.

We give below as accurate a list of the killed and wounded as we could obtain:

Killed.
F. M. Deems, clerk in the Land Office.
Mr. Allison, constable.
Archibald Dalrymple, of Baltimore, brakeman on the Washington branch railroad.
George McElfresh.
Bedding, colored, of Georgetown.
Randy Neal, colored, formerly waiter of Walker & Schind.

Wounded.
Somers, saddler, probably mortally.
Samuel Cassidy, shot in the head.
Col. Wm. F. Wilson, shot through shoulder.
James Wright, of Anne Arundel county, Md., shot in the thigh.
Charles Spencer, shot in the leg and breast.
Baldwin, dinner, shot in the arm.
James Slafford, plasterer, shot in the leg and through the body.
Richard Owen, shot in the arm.
John Owen, stone cutter, shot in the hand.
A marine severely wounded.
Thomas Willis, Anne Arundel county, shot in the back.
F. B. Bell, Seventh ward, shot in the arm.
One of the Baltimore rowdies shot in the leg.
John Fouché, severely.
Sam'l Fenton, in arm.
Mr. Lawrence (Mercury) shot through his hat, grazing his head.
It is rumored that several were killed and many wounded not mentioned in the above list—among whom are one or two women and a small boy.

All that were killed or wounded, with one or two exceptions among the wounded, were peaceable citizens, passing by or looking quietly on.

CITY COUNCILS.
Those whose names are marked with a star (*) are elected:

First Ward.—Alderman—George W. Riggs, (Union), 424; scattering, 5.
Common Council.—Union—John B. Turpin, 357; Charles Albert, 357; Robert A. Waters, 331. Know-nothing—John Easley, 181; John N. Craig, 181; Wm. Forrest, 156.

Second Ward.—Alderman—Thomas Miller, (Union), 470; Wm. A. Boss, (K. N.), 300.
Common Council.—Union—Thomas J. Fisher, 490; Ferdinand Jefferson, 487; Wm. Orme, 486. Know-nothing—D. S. Harkness, 199; James Goddard, 195; Franklin Little, 196.

Third Ward.—Alderman—John H. Goddard, (Union), 413; O. M. G. Emery, (K. N.), 423.

Fourth Ward.—Alderman—John H. Goddard, (Union), 413; O. M. G. Emery, (K. N.), 423.

Fifth Ward.—Alderman—Edmund Barry, (Union), 345; Almon Baldwin, (K. N.), 239; Wm. F. Wallace, 330; E. F. French, 340; William A. Mulloy, 234. Know-nothing—John Boley, 232; E. G. Handy, 236; W. P. Ferguson, 234.

Sixth Ward.—Alderman—Aaron W. Miller, (Union), 251; Robert Clark, (K. N.), 376.
Common Council.—Union—Thomas Alton, 251; Thos. Champion, 249; James W. Robinson, 250. Know-nothing—James Gordon, 377; Wm. E. Hutchinson, 376; James Crandall, 369.

Seventh Ward.—We have been enabled to obtain the vote of only one precinct; but enough is known to warrant our belief that John L. Smith, (K. N.), for alderman, has been elected over Wm. G. Flood, (Union), by about 140 majority; and so of Thomas H. Lloyd, Charles A. Polton, and Robert T. Knight, (K. N.), for common council, over Samuel Pumphrey, John T. Cassell, and John T. Bradley, (Unionists).

CITY TREASURER.
Collectors.
J. F. Hattery, U. N. 301 81 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Wm. Dixon, K. N. 109 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200
Register.
Wm. Morgan, U. N. 314 327 340 353 366 379 392 405 418 431
Daniel Bender, K. N. 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300
Surveyor.
Wm. Forsyth, U. N. 315 329 343 357 371 385 399 413 427 441
R. F. Hunt, K. N. 185 200 215 230 245 260 275 290 305 320

The figures marked thus (1) are not accurate.

Taking the vote for collector as a criterion, the successful candidates, as far as we have been able to ascertain, are: 4,718 votes cast, of which Mr. Hattery, the successful candidate, received 2,327, and Mr. Dixon 2,191; making the former a majority 336.

The anti-know-nothing candidates for register and surveyor are also elected by handsome majorities; together with a majority of the councilmen.

The anti-know-nothings may well claim a brilliant victory.

Common Council.—Union—James A. Kennedy, 423; E. F. French, 419; Richard H. Clara, 420. Know-nothing—J. T. Clements, 407; John Ball, 413; J. M. Martin, 407.

Seventh Ward.—Union—Thomas W. Birch, (Union), 411; William Douglas, (K. N.), 427.

Fifth Ward.—Alderman—Edmund Barry, (Union), 345; Almon Baldwin, (K. N.), 239; Wm. F. Wallace, 330; E. F. French, 340; William A. Mulloy, 234. Know-nothing—John Boley, 232; E. G. Handy, 236; W. P. Ferguson, 234.

Sixth Ward.—Alderman—Aaron W. Miller, (Union), 251; Robert Clark, (K. N.), 376.
Common Council.—Union—Thomas Alton, 251; Thos. Champion, 249; James W. Robinson, 250. Know-nothing—James Gordon, 377; Wm. E. Hutchinson, 376; James Crandall, 369.

Seventh Ward.—We have been enabled to obtain the vote of only one precinct; but enough is known to warrant our belief that John L. Smith, (K. N.), for alderman, has been elected over Wm. G. Flood, (Union), by about 140 majority; and so of Thomas H. Lloyd, Charles A. Polton, and Robert T. Knight, (K. N.), for common council, over Samuel Pumphrey, John T. Cassell, and John T. Bradley, (Unionists).

CITY TREASURER.
Collectors.
J. F. Hattery, U. N. 301 81 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Wm. Dixon, K. N. 109 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200
Register.
Wm. Morgan, U. N. 314 327 340 353 366 379 392 405 418 431
Daniel Bender, K. N. 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300
Surveyor.
Wm. Forsyth,